THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 10, 1839. | NO. XLVII, OF VOL. XIX. (Whole No. 985.)

TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

NEW JEWELRY, &C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver **Lever Watches,** plain English and French, &c., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74—tf

Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very **HEALTHY REGION,** and is peculiarly adapted to *farming*. It has on it a an Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for *Gold*, is unquestionable, as one or two **GOLD VEINS,** have already been opened, and some very *rich ore* extracted from them.

The celebrated *Conrad Gold Mine*, is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, will call on Dr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. H. HEATH.

Feb. 21, 1839. tf

MONS. ROUECHE,

(*From Paris,*)

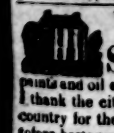
HAS the pleasure to state, that his *long looked for* EATABLES AND DRINKABLES, from Charleston, have arrived; and that he will now take great pleasure in waiting upon his friends at his RESTAURATEUR when called on.

Among the articles which has just come to hand, he names the following:

Oranges,	Cod Fish,
Lemons,	Herring,
Raisins,	Mackerel,
Almonds,	Sardines,
Sweet Crackers,	Anchesians,
Sugar & Coffee,	Lime Juice,
Newark Cider,	Lemon Syrup,
Albany Ale,	and Wines and Liquors

of the *best qualities, and of the latest importations.*

Salisbury, April 18, 1839. tf



Look at This.

SUMMER will be coming before long, and your houses are not yet painted; paints and oil are cheap, and labor costs almost nothing. I thank the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed on me, and by a strict attention to business, hope to merit a continuance of the same.

I will say to all who desire to have painting done, and may call on me, that it shall be executed in the most improved style, and that no pains shall be spared on my part to give satisfaction.

Any one wishing to have painting done, will always find me in Salisbury, unless necessarily absent on business. H. H. RAINEY.

N. B. All orders from a distance, directed to me in Salisbury will be punctually attended to.

January 24, 1839. tf

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

Col. Wm. F. Kelly and Thos. Foster, in the vicinity of Mocksville, have recently tried the improved Spindle, and are *highly* pleased with it.

L. M. GILBERT.

February 7, 1839. tf

Miscellaneous.

From the Democratic Review.

OLD IRONSIDES ON A LEE SHORE.

[BY AN EYE WITNESS.

It was at the close of a stormy day in the year 1835, when the gallant frigate Constitution, under the command of Captain Elliott—having on board the late Edward Livingston, late Minister at the Court of France, and his family, and manned by nearly five hundred souls—drew near to "the chops" of the English channel. For four days she had been beating down from Plymouth, and on the fifth, at evening, she made her last tack for the French coast.

The watch was set at eight, p. m. The captain came on deck soon after, and having ascertained the bearing of Scilly, gave orders to keep the ship "full and by," remarking at the same time to the officer of the deck, that he might make the light on the lee beam, but, he stated, he thought it more than probable that he would pass it without seeing it. He then "turned in," as did most of the idlers and the star-board watch.

At a quarter past nine, p. m. the ship headed West by compass, when the call of "Light O!" was heard from the fore-topsail yard.

"Where away?" asked the officer of the deck.

"Three points on the lee bow," replied the look-out man; which the unprofessional reader will readily understand to mean very nearly straight ahead. At this moment the captain appeared and took the trumpet.

"Call all hands," was his immediate order.

"All hands," whistled the boatswain, with the long, shrill summons familiar to the ears of all who have ever been on board a man-of-war.

"All hands," screamed the boatswain's mate; and ere the last echo died away, all but the sick were upon deck.

The ship was staggering through a heavy swell from the Bay of Biscay; the gale, which had been blowing several days, had increased to a severity that was not to be made light of. The breakers, where Sir Cloudesley Shovel and his fleet were destroyed, in the days of Queen Anne, sang their song of death before, and the Dead Man's Ledge replied in hoarser notes behind us. To go ahead seemed to be death, and to attempt to go about was sure destruction.

The first thing that caught the eye of the captain was the furled main-sail, which he had ordered to be carried throughout the evening; the hauling up of which, contrary to the last order that he had given on leaving the deck, had caused the ship to fall off to lee-ward two points, and had thus led her into a position on a "lee shore," upon which a strong gale was blowing her, in which the chance of safety appeared to the stoutest nerves almost hopeless. That sole chance consisted in standing on, to carry us through the breakers of Scilly or by a close graze along their outer ledge. Was this destiny to be the end of the gallant old ship, consecrated by many a prayer and blessing from the heart of a nation?

"Why is the main-sail up, when I ordered it set?" cried the captain, in a tremendous voice.

"Finding that she pitched her bows under, I took it in, under your general order, sir, that the officer of the deck should carry sail according to his discretion," replied the lieutenant in command.

"Heave the log," was the prompt command to the master's mate. The log was thrown.

"How fast does she go?"

"Five knots and a half, sir."

"Board the main-tack, sir."

"She will not bear it," said the officer of the deck.

"Board the main-tack," thundered the captain. "Keep her full and by, quarter-master."

"Ay, ay, sir!" The tack was boarded.

"Haul aft the main-sheet," shouted the captain, and it went like the spreading of a sea bird's wing, giving the huge sail to the gale.

"Give her the lee helm when she goes into the sea," cried the captain.

"Ay, ay, sir! she has it," growled out the old sea dog at the binnacle.

"Right your helm; keep her full and by."

"Ay, ay, sir! full and by she is," was the prompt answer from the helm.

"How fast does she go?"

"Nine knots and a half, sir."

"How bears the light?"

"Nearly a beam, sir."

"Keep her away half a point."

"How fast does she go?"

"Nine knots, sir."

"Steady, so!" returned the captain.

"Steady," answered the helms-man, and all was the silence of the grave upon that crowded deck, except the howling of the storm, for a space of time that seemed to my imagination almost an age.

It was a trying hour with us; unless we could carry sail so as to go at the rate of nine knots an hour, we must, of necessity, touch upon Scilly; and who ever touched those rocks and lived during a storm? The sea ran very high, the rain fell in sheets, the sky was one black curtain, illuminated only by the faint light which was to mark deliverance, or stand a monument of our own destruction. The wind had got above whistling, it came in puffs that flattened the waves, and made our old frigate settle to her bearings, while every thing on board seemed to be cracking into pieces. At this moment the carpenter reported that the left bolt of the weather fore-shroud had drawn.

"Get on the luffs, and set them all on the weather shrouds. Keep her at small helm, quarter-master, and ease her in the sea," were the orders of the captain.

The luffs were soon put upon the weather shrouds, which, of course, relieved the chains and channels, but many an anxious eye was turned towards the remaining bolts, for upon them depended the masts, and upon the masts depended the safety of the ship; for, with one foot of canvass less, she could not live fifteen minutes.

Onward plunged the over-laden frigate, and at every surge she seemed bent upon making the deep the sailor's grave, and her live-oak sides his coffin of glory. She had been fitted out at Boston when the thermometer was below zero. Her shrouds, of course, therefore, slackened at every strain, and her unwieldy masts (for she had those designed for the frigate Cumberland, a much larger ship,) seemed ready to jump out of her. And now, while all was apprehension, another bolt drew!—and then another!—until at last our whole stay was placed upon a single bolt, less than a man's wrist in circumference. Still the good iron clung to the solid wood, and bore us alongside the breakers, though in a most fearful proximity to them. This thrilling incident has never, I believe, been noticed in public, but it is the literal fact—which I make not the slightest attempt to embellish. As we galloped on—for I can compare our vessel's leaping to nothing else—the rocks seemed very near us. Dark as was the night, the white foam scowled around their black heads, while the spray fell over us, and the thunder of the dashing surge sounded like the awful knell that the ocean was singing for the victims it was eager to engulf.

At length the light bore upon our quarter, and the broad Atlantic rolled its white caps before us. During this time all were silent, each officer and man was at his post, and the bearing and countenance of the captain seemed to give encouragement to every person on board. With a bare possibility of saving the ship and those on board, he relied on his nautical skill and courage, and by carrying the mainsail, which in any other situation would have been considered suicidal, *he weathered the lee shore, and saved the Constitution.*

The mainsail was now hauled up, by light hearts and strong hands, the jib and spanker taken in, and from the light of Scilly the gallant vessel, under close reefed topsails and main trysails, took her departure and danced merrily over the deep towards the United States.

"Pipe down," said the captain to the first lieutenant, "and splice the main brace." "Pipe down," echoed the first lieutenant to the boatswain. "Pipe down," whistled the boatswain to the crew, and "pipe down" it was.

Soon the "Jack of the dust" held his levee on the main gundeck, and the weather-beaten tars, as they gathered about the grog tub, and luxuriated upon a full allowance of old rye, forgot all their perils and fatigue.

"How near the rocks did we go?" said I to one of the master's mates the next morning. He made no reply; but taking down his chart, showed me a pencil line *between the outside shoal and the Light-house island*, which must have been a small strait for a fisherman to run his smack through in good weather by day-light.

For what is the noble and dear old frigate reserved! I went upon deck; the sea was calm; a gentle breeze was swelling our canvass from our mainsail to royal, the isle of Scilly had sunk in the eastern waters, and the clouds of the dying storm were rolling off in broken masses to the northward and westward, like the flying columns of a beaten army.

I have been in a gale of wind, and have passed through scenes of danger; but never, before nor since, have I experienced an hour so terrific as that when the Constitution was laboring, with the lives of five hundred men hanging on a single small iron bolt, to weather Scilly, on the night of the 11th of May, 1835.

THE DEAF DUMB AND BLIND.

LAURA BRIDGMAN.

The following interesting account of this young girl, who is cut off from all communication with the external world, excepting through the medium of *the touch*, is extracted from the Annual Report of the Trustees of the New England Institution for the Education of the Blind:

"It may be remembered, that in the report of the last Board, particular mention was made of a deaf, dumb, and blind girl, named Laura Bridgman, then a pupil, and promise was given of further notice of her case.

It has been ascertained beyond the possibility of doubt that she cannot see a ray of light, cannot hear the least sound, and never exercises her sense of smell, if she has any. Thus her mind dwells in darkness and stillness, as profound as that of a closed tomb, at midnight. Of beautiful sights, and sweet sounds, and pleasant odors, she has no conception; nevertheless, she seems as happy and playful as a bird or a lamb; and the employment of her intellectual faculties, the acquirement of a new idea, gives her a vivid pleasure, which is plainly marked in her very expressive features.—She never seems to repine, but has all the buoyancy and gaiety of childhood; She is fond of fun and frolic, and when playing with the rest of the children, her shrill laugh sounds loudest of the groupe.

When left alone, she seems very happy if she has her knitting or sewing, and will busy herself for hours. If she has no occupation she evidently amuses herself by imaginary dialogues, or recalling past impressions; she counts with her fingers or spells out names of things which she has recently learned, in the manual alphabet of the deaf mutes. In this lonely self communion she reasons, reflects, and argues. If she spells a word wrong with the fingers of her right hand, she instantly strikes it with her left, then she pats herself upon the head and looks pleased. She sometimes purposely spells a word wrong with the left hand, looks roguish for a moment and laughs, and then with her right hand strikes the left as if to correct it.

During the year she has attained great dexterity in the use of the manual alphabet of the deaf mutes: and she spells out the words and sentences, which she knows, so fast, and so aptly, that only those accustomed to this language, can follow with the eye, the rapid motion of her fingers.

But wonderful as is the rapidity with which she writes her thoughts in the air, still more so is the ease and accuracy with which she reads the words thus written by another, grasping their hand in her's, and following every movement of their fingers, as letter after letter conveys their meaning to her mind. It is in this way that she converses with her blind play mates, and nothing can more forcibly show the power of mind in forcing matter to its purpose, than a meeting between them. For if great talent and skill are necessary for two pantomimes to paint their thoughts and feelings by the movements of the body, and the expression of the countenance, how much greater the difficulty when darkness shrouds them both, and the one can hear no sound!

When Laura is walking through a passage way, with her hands spread before her, she knows instantly every one she meets, and passes them with a sign of recognition; but if it be a girl of her own age, and especially if one of her favorites, there is instantly a bright smile of recognition, an inter-twining of arms—a grasping of hands—and a swift telegraphing upon the tiny fingers, whose rapid evolutions convey the thoughts and feelings from the outposts of one mind to those of the other. There are questions and answers—exchanges of joy or sorrow—there are kissings and partings—just as between little children with all their senses.

One such interview is a better refutation of the doctrine, that mind is the result of sensation, than folios of learned argument. If those philosophics who consider man as only the most perfect animal, and attribute his superiority to his senses, be correct, then a dog or a monkey should have mental power quadruple that of poor Laura Bridgman, who has but one sense.

We would not be understood to say that this child has the same amount of knowledge that others of her age have; very far from it; she is nine years of age, and yet her knowledge of language is not greater than a common child of three years. There has been no difficulty in communicating knowledge of facts—positive qualities of bodies, numbers &c., but the words expressive of them, which other children learn by hearing as they learn to talk, must all be communicated to Laura by a circuitous and tedious method. In all the knowledge which is acquired by the preceptive faculties, she is, of course, backward; because previously her preceptive faculties, were probably less exercised for one week, than those of common children are in one hour.

What may be termed her moral nature, however—her sentiments and affections, her sense of propriety or right of property, &c., is equally well developed with those of other children. She is now able to understand simple sentences oppressive of action, as "shut the door," "give me a book;" &c., or rather as she expresses it, "shut door" give book," for she does not know the force of the particles *the* and *a*, any more than a prattling infant, who understands—give cake—but puts in *me* and *a* from imitation, without knowing their meaning; or than many a child in school understands the difference between a noun and a verb, though he has gone through all the parsing exercises and can give a rule for every thing about it."

From the New York Observer.

LOOK UP.

An old man on Long Island had occasion some years ago to lay up some money. Being exceedingly afraid that he would lose it if he trusted his treasure with any of his friends; he concluded at last that he would bury it. Accordingly he went out into the woods one night, and selecting a large tree, under which to make his deposite, he dug a hole, carefully looked around him to see if any one was near, buried his money, replaced the earth, strewed the leaves over the spot, that it might appear all was as usual, and returned to the house, secure in the belief that his gold was safe.

In those days deer were very abundant on the Island, and it was common to shoot them in the night. The deer had places of resort, and the hunters being familiar with those places would select a neighboring tree, and climbing it before nightfall, would quietly await the coming of their game. It so happened that a friend of the old man had, for this purpose, climbed the very tree, to which he came to bury his money. And being disposed to see what the old man would do, he remained perfectly quiet, and when ready to go home, descended, dug up the bag, replaced the leaves, and carried off the treasure.

The old man performed a daily pilgrimage to the tree, and perceiving every thing as he left it, suspected no evil. After a long time he had occasion for his money and, to his consternation, discovered that it was gone. His loss almost turned his head and broke his heart. He was ashamed to have it known that he was so miserly as to bury money, and therefore concealed his loss. But it weighed deeply upon him, deprived him of rest, and finally sunk his spirits so low, that in his despondency he began to doubt his hope, and to despair. A settled religious melancholy followed, and in his distress he went to his friend for counsel and sympathy. His friend had understood his case perfectly and was ready to administer the right sort of consolation. He inquired cautiously, whether some domestic troubles had not occasioned his distress—or some derangement in his business—but not being able to bring the old man to a voluntary confession, he asked him directly if he had not met with some heavy loss of property. Thus cornered, the old man was compelled to tell the tale of his hid treasure, but was not willing to believe that that had any connection with his despondency. His friend invited him to his house, and delivering into his hands the lost bag, thus addressed the delighted man:

When you buried this money, you looked all around to see that no one was near to watch your movements. But you forgot to *look up*. Had you looked up you would have seen me a few feet above you, and would have then sought a safer place, and not lost your money. Hereafter, never fail, when about to engage in any work, to *look up*.

When the wicked are embarking in sin, they fear detection, and cautiously survey the ground, lest some eye should see their guilt. They forget the all seeing Eye, to which darkness and light are both alike. Would they look up they would often be deterred from sin. It is a good rule never to engage in any pursuit of business or pleasure, upon which you cannot look to God and ask his blessing. Were you about to go to the theatre, or the ball room, or the grog shop, it would be well to look to God for counsel—if he approves, go; if he frowns, stay away. Such a course would secure you from immeasurable loss. The time may come, when you will discover to your eternal shame that you have lost an invaluable treasure—even your priceless soul, by neglecting to look up to God, when his help would have made its salvation sure.

A Beautiful Sentiment.—The late eminent Judge Sir Allan Park, once said at a public meeting in this city—"We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible of their greatness, and of the source from which they flow.—We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share of all is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the page of man's history, and what would his laws have been—what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a mark, not a being or a thing which does not wear a different aspect because the light of Christian hope is on it, not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity, not a custom which cannot be traced in all its holy and healthful parts to the Gospel."—*London Paper.*

Unmanly.—There is a heartless and shameful practice frequently resorted to among those who assume to themselves the name of men, for the indulgence of spleen occasioned by petty domestic quarrels. We allude to that of the husband *advertising his wife*, and forbidding all persons to repose confidence in her whom he has sworn to love and protect whilst life shall warm his soul.—We should think it quite sufficient pain and degradation that a woman should be compelled to leave her husband without the distressing circumstance of being announced in the public prints with all the malignant features of revenge and hatred accompanying the communication. We think it the duty of every conductor of a public print to refuse the insertion of such advertisements. Nine times out of ten it is the woman's unhappy lot to be compelled to the pursuit of this dreadful course by the mal-treatment of him who has vowed to support and cherish her; and never should an editor be instrumental in holding her up to the animadversions and slander of the tattling and evil disposed.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Patron and Editor.—Somebody writing to the Lynchburg Virginian speakes of "the relations of patron and editor—whereupon the editor of the Virginian very promptly and properly replies.—"We know of no such relation." We do not conceive the man who subscribes and pays for our paper, the more a patron than he who buys and pays for our wheat or corn. We labor to make our paper worth the money we charge for it; and when a subscriber thinks he does not get a *quid pro quo* we expect him to use his own pleasure.

We endorse and adopt these sentiments. They who make the most parade of patronising airs, are very generally *oppressive* patrons, who imagine, or act as if they imagined, that their patronage was honor and glory enough to the editor without any other consideration. The just and refined man will make no such display of patronage, and far less attempt to wield it for the purpose of overawing and intimidating the editor. If dissatisfied, he will withdraw his subscription quietly, thus tacitly conceding the editor's right to conduct his own paper as to him seems good. He will make no threats, nor in the very act of exercising *his* own right and privilege of free opinion, menace others for exercising *theirs.*—*Richmond Whig.*

From the New England Farmer.

ICE AND ICE-HOUSES.

In answer to your request for information as to the best plan of building ice-houses, I will merely inform you that I have an ice-house that has been used by my family for about fifty years, and has never failed to preserve an abundance of ice for our supplies. It is about 16 or 12 feet, and judging from recollection, for it is now nearly half full, is about 16 feet deep. It was probably dug down to the sand or gravel, is walled like an ordinary cellar, the wall extended about three feet above the level of the adjacent ground, and earth thrown against it nearly to the roof. This serves to preserve a uniform temperature, and prevents leakage from rain, &c. The bottom of the cellar is supplied with pieces of timber, say 8 by 8 inches thick, which are placed about 6 inches apart and this protects the ice from the influence of the weather below. When the ice is being put in, I take care to have the bottom and sides, well provided with clean rye straw, and have the ice occasionally broken fine, and when the house is full, I have it well covered up with the same material. This is all that is necessary to be particular about. As the straw is a non-conductor of caloric, and the ice being well imbedded therein, does not melt in the warmest weather. Many years ago, this house was lined with board, which was only useful as a harbor for rats. The lining gradually decayed, and has long since been removed, and still the ice is kept as well as ever. Give your ice a dry cellar and plenty of rye straw, and rest assured you will require neither tar nor pulverised charcoal, nor beds to keep it cool.

A PHIL. CO. FARMER.

Rohan Potatoes.—There is almost as much clamour about this most prolific esculent as about the Morus Multicaulis, and if all that is said of it be true, the probability is that it will prove the more profitable of the two. The London Gardener's Magazine states that a gentleman near Waterford, Ireland, obtained from France four tubes of the potato, which he cut into thirty-six "sets," and planted in good land, in drills three feet apart, leaving twelve inches between the "sets" in each drill, the whole occupying twelve square yards. When dug, the produce was 112 pounds of excellent potatoes, being at the rate of 35 tons, or 1,300 bushels to an acre.—*Milton Spectator.*

From the Journal of the American Silk Society.

Climate of the United States and of Europe, for Rearing Silk—Compared.

At a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia and the adjoining districts, friendly to the silk culture, held at the hall of the Franklin Institute, on the 27th of December last, the comparative merits of the climates of the United States, and those of France and Italy, for the silk culture, being under consideration, Dr. Emerson observed, that he regarded the climate of the United States as better adapted to this branch of agriculture than those of the European countries mentioned. In assigning his reasons for this opinion he remarked, that the mulberry, especially the more delicate varieties of the tree, will resist a very low degree of cold, provided the atmosphere be not unduly charged with dampness; whereas they are very often injured, and sometimes destroyed, by a comparatively moderate degree of cold associated with great moisture, and giving rise to an abundant deposition of frost, the effects of which upon the tender buds and shoots of plants, is always more or less deleterious.

Again, he observed, the health and welfare of the silk worm, and the value of its produce demand, that whilst feeding, it shall be freely supplied with dry and fresh air. The food which it devours so voraciously, is extremely succulent, and the juices thus received are thrown out by the surface of

their bodies in the greatest profusion, so that during the last six or seven days of feeding, the worms discharge more than their own weight, and this chiefly in the form of an invisible vapour.—Now, if the air be moist, this exhalation is prevented from escaping, for the same reason that a piece of wet cloth is prevented from drying,—and the presence of the moisture obstructs the breathing pores, situated, like the exhalants, over the surface of their bodies. Whatever tends to obstruct the perspiring and breathing functions, must subject the animals to disease, and hence the well known fatal effects resulting from stagnant air. In France and Italy, the occurrence of a very calm and sultry spell during the latter stages of feeding, frequently causes the destruction in a few hours, of whole apartments of worms. Nearly all the late European improvements in the art of managing silk worms, are mainly directed to increasing the supply of fresh and dry air, and thus obviating defects of climate. Now the climate of these United States is naturally far more dry than that of the western portions of Europe, and the reasons are these: It is well known, that, within the tropical regions, where there is no interference of land, the wind blows invariably from the eastward towards the westward, whilst, without the tropics, both north and south, the predominant winds blow from the westward towards the eastward. In the United States, the westerly winds predominating, tend of course to sweep the moisture from the land, and thus render the climate drier than that of western Europe, which receives the prevailing westerly winds, fraught with moisture from the ocean.—This conclusion is not to be regarded as founded entirely on theoretical deduction, since it has been established by accurate meteorological observations, made on both sides of the Atlantic. Any one who examines a map of those portions of Europe which have heretofore enjoyed a monopoly of the silk culture, will find such districts situated at a considerable distance from the sea board, and generally to the eastward of mountain ridges.—Thus in France, the principal silk departments lie to the eastward of the Cevennes mountains, which run from the Pyrennes towards the upper Alps; whilst in Italy, under the lea of the lower Alps, the only winds from which they apprehend danger in the feeding time, are those which occasionally blow from the south or Mediterranean sea.

It is well known that the Chinese empire possesses natural advantages for the silk culture, superior to those of any other country where this culture has yet been extensively pursued, and it is in the northern or temperate portions of China where the best silk districts are found. A very warm climate produces an inferior quality of silk. Bengal, for example, where, owing perhaps to the moisture associated with the heat, the cocoons are so weak and poor as to require thirty-five or thirty-six pounds to yield one pound of silk, of a quality inferior to that produced by any other silk growing country. Some Bengal silk worm eggs having been lately brought home to France by the frigate Bonite, Mr. Boucher, who has long been devoted to the silk trade, observed at a meeting of the Paris silk society, that if a very superior breed of worms was required, this must not be sought in Bengal, but in countries endowed with a drier and more temperate climate, such for example as that of China, and especially the more northern provinces of that empire, the silks of which are of a superior quality to those of the southern provinces.

Dr. Emerson stated, in conclusion, that he thought the natural facts referred to, supported by the evidence furnished by the extremely fine quality of the silk made in various parts of our country, afforded sufficient grounds to justify us in claiming for the climate of the United States, a superiority over that of western Europe, for the silk culture, and to rank our country with China, which occupies a geographical position on the eastern portion of the Asiatic continent, similar to that of the United States in reference to the North American continent.

General Intelligence.

HARD TIMES.

We give a conspicuous place to the following accounts from Mississippi, not because we rejoice at the calamities of our Southern brethren—far, from it—but because we do rejoice at the exemption which our good old North State enjoys from such evils. We have said it again and again, and experience daily confirms the truth of the declaration, that, take her all in all, there is no State in the Union so desirable as a residence for a *man*, and especially for a *woman*, as North Carolina.—We have peace and plenty; a soil and a climate, capable of producing every comfort and blessing of life; a people as virtuous as any land can boast; an exemption from embarrassment at home, and a credit unimpaired abroad. What we want, are a higher apreciation of our advantages, and a little more enterprize, to avail ourselves fully of them. These we shall soon have. These we have already to a much greater degree than five years ago, and the proper spirit is rising. What we have not, and do not want, are the riots, the infidelity, the corruption, political and moral, of the North; and the debt, the bad credit, the lynch law, the irreligion, of the South. Many of the emigrants to the South from this State, now admit that they have not bettered their condition, *in any respect;* and those who remain, are beginning to feel that they might "go further and fare worse." Our motto is still—"the old North State yet."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

From the Columbus (Miss.) Argus.

The Times.—The following which we copy from the Vicksburg Whig, we feel convinced, is not an overdrawn picture. The experience of every day in Lowndes county teaches us, sadly, indeed, that the citizens of this section of the State are but little better off than their neighbors in the west. Whichever way we turn our eyes for relief, nothing but dark and murky clouds present themselves. We feel the pressure in this quarter severely now, but the worst is to come, for the Banks, whose notes are now ruinously under par, are drawing in their circulation as rapidly as possible, and ceased long ago from discounting or making issues, and soon we shall be without even a bad currency, unless individuals find it to their interest again to curse the land with their irredeemable and worthless shin-plasters. Our only hope of relief is in the Union Bank, which, if it issues post notes liberally and discounts impartially, will save many an enterprizing citizen from ruin.

DISTRESSING TIMES IN MISSISSIPPI.

Never in the history of Mississippi has there been such a pressure in monetary affairs as at the present moment—and never, we imagine, has the *future* been shrouded in a deeper and more portentous gloom than at this time. Here in the city of Vicksburg, and the county of Warren, the darkest days of 1837, presented but a faint picture of what is now exhibited, and from every town and county in the State we have the same melancholy prospect. The whole community is literally on the *rack*, and the best men in the country find it impossible to raise any amount of money, except at the most ruinous sacrifices. We are entirely destitute of a circulating medium, while thousands upon thousands are pressing for the collection of their claims—suit after suit is instituted, until the docket is becoming swelled beyond any former precedent. Property is sold daily in our streets for one-fourth its value. Men give up all they possess to satisfy their creditors, see their property knocked down under the hammer of the sheriff or the marshall at one-fourth or less of its value, and find themselves beggars, so far as present want of means can make them so, and still hopelessly involved. We can mention a case that has come to our knowledge, which will illustrate the truth of what we have said more forcibly than language can. A portion of a stock of goods was sold last week to satisfy an execution from the Federal Court—the goods cost in New York $6,000, independent of freight, charges, insurance, &c., they were all new, seasonable and well selected, and when sold brought only $2,800, or much less than *half of the original cost.* Scenes such as this are daily exhibited. A gentleman informs us that a lot of ground in this city, which one year ago brought $5,000, was sold last week for less than *five hundred dollars.*

And yet horrible as affairs are becoming here, they are comparatively trifling to what we hear from Yazoo, Holmes, Hinds, &c. We are informed that land and negroes are selling under execution for a fifth of their real value. Negroes, first-rate hands that will generally command 1,000 dollars, have sold for less than two hundred while some of the best plantations in the State are being sacrificed for one-tenth of their value. Where or when this is to stop God only knows. When, or from whence relief is to come we know not, but unless relief does come and come speedily, this country will present a scene of wide spread ruin and dessolation, such as has never been witnessed before. The prospect is absolutely frightful to contemplate—we are told that there are some plantations in Yazoo, the owners of which have made every arrangement for planting, who within a few days past have had their slaves driven off by the sheriff, and sold at enormous sacrifices, and who in consequnce will not be able to raise a single bale of cotton this year. Already we hear of resistance to the execution of the laws spoken of in that county, and should judgment be rendered at the May Court upon half of the suits brought, there is no telling what a people, with ruin and beggary staring them in the face, may not be driven to.

From the Republican Banner of April 19.

AFFAIRS OF TEXAS.

The Commissioners appointed to locate the new seat of Government, had not at that time made their report, but were then out viewing the proposed sites. It was the general impression that its location would be on the Colorado River, either at or near Bastrop, a most fertile, beautiful, and healthy part of the country. If located on the Brassos river, it would be in Robertson's Colony, either at the town of Nashville or Viesca. By an act of Congress, named THE CITY OF AUSTIN, in compliment to *Stephen F. Austin*, the first North American Colonizer of Texas.

The City of Houston continues to improve rapidly, notwithstanding the impending removal from it of the seat of Government. Though but two years have elapsed since it was laid off, it has already a population of four thousand. A great many new houses are now building, and a daily increase of the number of inhabitants. There are two Theatres, both of which are well patronized, and supplied with Theatrical Stars from New Orleans. When our informant left Mr., Mrs., and Miss Charlotte Barnes, Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. J. H. Eaton, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Plummer, the English Vocalist, and the celebrated Comedian, Mr. Finn, were performing at Houston.

Magnificient Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches are now building. The celebrated Mr. Beckenridge, of Baltimore, was preaching there, and made a great impression.

The City of Galveston (on Galveston Island,) is improving at a still more rapid pace; four splendid Steam-ships now run regularly thence to New Orleans. They generally perform the trip in about forty-eight hours. Galveston is the best harbor on the Gulf. There are usually from twenty to thirty vessels in port; and the trade is fast increasing. A direct trade is opening with Europe, and an English Ship loaded with merchandize, direct from Liverpool, had arrived there, and was taking in return a cargo of Cotton.

The Indian troubles have been much exaggerated. They are confined to remote frontiers, whilst the settled parts of the country are entirely exempt from them.

There is no prospect of further war with Mexico, which is at this time flaming with civil war between the *Centralists*, led by Santa Anna and Bustamenta, and the *Federalists*, headed by Pedraza and Urrea. Should the latter party prevail, one of the last named persons will come in power.

M. DE SALIGNY, Secretary of the French Legation at Washington City, is now in Texas by order of the French Government, on a tour of observation, with instructions to make a report on the resources and prospects of the country, and its ability to mantain its independence. He was much pleased with the country, and it was believed that his report to the French Government would be very favorable, and would lead to a recognition of the Independence of Texas on the part of France.

Large crops of Cotton will be cultivated the ensuing season. It is the opinion of good judges, that it is over-rated as a Sugar country, but that beyond all question it is the best Cotton country in the world.

Many rich mines of gold and silver have lately been discovered in the mountainous or northwestern part of the country.

Salt, coal, and iron ore abound in almost every section.

The Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, (the second of March,) was celebrated with great *eclat* in every part of the new Republic.

Upper Canada.—The Kingston Herald states that 4,000 barrels of flour, two or three cargoes of wheat and some hundred barrels of pork, had arrived there, destined for Montreal, thence to be shipped to England.

The Herald says, non-intercourse is the order of the day between Canada and the United States.—The steamboats of both countries run only to their own ports. Indeed, so far is this carried, that we have been informed the sentries at Brockville and Prescott fire on the American boats even in the day time. The United States steamer was fired on last week, and an American schooner received several balls. And even one of our own schoonners, that came to Brockville in the night, was fired on before they could cast anchor. They were hailed from the shore, but could not hear from the noise, and five or six shots were fired on them.—One of the balls passed close between two of the men.—This practice should be instantly stopped, as it not only incurs the danger of killing innocent persons, but also must provoke retaliation, and an active border war. We trust the Lieutenant Governor will immediately suppress this conduct. On the other side, a quantity of oak plank, &c., was lying at Ogdensburgh for the Hon. John Hamilton's steamboat at Prescott, and when it was known where the plank was going, some "sympathizers" set fire to it and burnt up the whole.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

MAMAKATING, Sullivan Co., April 22.

On Sunday morning, at half past 8 o'clock, Mr. Robt. M. Smiley, being insane, made an attempt to murder his wife and child, with a bush hook.—He was prevented from injuring them by his youngest sister, being present, and holding him back by his coat until his wife made her escape with the babe, about 8 weeks old. He then turned upon his sister, and cut off one of her arms, and inflicted several wounds on her head, which caused her death in less than 24 hours after they were inflicted. This affair is the more to be regretted because of the former good reputation of Mr. Smiley and those with whom he stands connected.

Seat of Government for Texas.—The steamboat Cuba arrived here yesterday from Galveston. The papers brought by her were of a date not more recent than those received by the Columbia. A private letter, however, has been received from Houston, later than previous advices, that gives important information respecting the location of the seat of Government. The commissioners, it seems, have located the Metropolis on the Colorado river, at a point called Waterloo, thirty miles above Bastrop, and ten miles below the mountains. The situation is very fine, and in a healthy, fertile region of the country, and near the centre of the large grant made by the Mexican Government to Stephen F. Austin. There will be a great run of speculators and emigrants to the spot. The name of the place is to be changed to Austin, which the capital of Texas will hereafter bear in honor of its illustrious founder.—*New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of April* 18.

Tea in Russia.—The Russians are the most inveterate tea-drinkers out of China; and, with such excellent tea as they have, the passion is quite excusable. Tea in Russia and tea in England are as different as peppermint water and senna. With us it is a dull, flavorless dose—in Russia it is a fresh, invigorating draught. They account for the difference by stating, that as the sea air injures tea, we get only the leaves, but none of the aroma of the plant which left Canton; while they, on the other hand, receiving all their tea overland, have it just as good as when it left the celestial empire. Be the cause what it may, there can be no doubt of the fact, that tea in Russia is infinitely superior to any ever found in other parts of Europe. Englishmen are taken by surprise on tasting it. Even those who never cared for tea before, drink it during their whole stay in Russia.—*Bremner's Excursions in Russia.*

The moral effects of Rail Roads.—A writer in Blackwood's Magazine, in taking a view of the anticipated effects of Rail Roads upon national character, makes the following observations:

"The steam engine, in its effective state, is not half a century old. The railway, in its present power, is not ten years old, yet it is spreading, not merely over Europe, but over the vast savannahs of the new world. What will all this come to in the next fifty years? What must be the effect of this gigantic stride over the ways of this world?—What the mighty influence of that mutual communication which even in its feeblest state, has been, in every age, the grand instrument of civilization? Throw down the smallest bearier between two civilized nations, and from that hour both become more civilized. Open the close shut coast of China or Japan to mankind, and from that hour the condition of the people will be in progress of improvement. The barbarian and despot hate the stranger. Yet, for the fullest of civilization, freedom and enjoyment of which the world is capable, the one thing needful is the fullest intercourse of nation with nation, of man with man. The European passion for the Rail Road is certainly one of the most singular as it is one of the most cheering characteristics of the age. Like all instruments of national power, it may be made an instrument of national evil; it may give additional strength to the tyrannical, and accumulate force against the weak, pour resistless invasion against the unprepared, and smite the helpless with unexampled rapidity of ruin. But its faculties are made for peace; its tendency is to make nations feel the value of peace; and unless some other magnificent invention shall come to supersede its use, and obliterate the memory of its services, we cannot suffer ourselves to doubt that the whole system, which is now in course of adoption with such ardor throughout Europe, will yet be acknowledged as having given the mightiest propulsion to the general improvement of mankind.

A True Gentleman.—(Written by a Lady.)—A true gentleman and a *fine* gentleman are not, as is too universally supposed, synonymous characters. A true gentleman misses no opportunity of obliging his friend, yet does it in so delicate a manner that he seems rather to have received, than conferred a favor. He is honorable in himself, and in the judgement of others, his word is sufficient for the fulfilment of an engagement. In his demeanor is combined mildness with firmness, dignity with condescension, affability with discretion; sincerity, simplicity, and ease, are prominent characteristics. He is neither a slave nor an enemy to pleasure, but approves or rejects, or refuses, as his reason dictates; he stoops not to flatter a knave, but respects honesty tho' he may find it in a cottage. He defeats the malice of an enemy with forbearance, his understanding is never supplanted by vanity! He does not love where he does not esteem; in his friendship he is steady and sincere; and if he understands the true character of an intelligent lady, he never salutes her with a profusion of what a fine gentleman would call, eloquent flattery, (but creates in the mind of an intelligent female, disgust, disapprobation, and dislike,) but addresses her with a proper degree of respect, and converses for the purpose of mutual instruction.

Noble Act.—On Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock, as the Peck Slip and Williamsburgh Ferry boat was nearing the dock on the city side, one of the passengers, a boy about nine years of age, fell overboard and but for the daring efforts of a gentleman on board—Mr. *William Reed*, of the Franklin Theatre orchestra—he must inevitably have been drowned. Mr. R. on seeing the accident, without one moments hesitation, and to the manifest risk of his life, as the current was running swiftly at the time, threw off his hat, and plunged in to the rescue of the little sufferer. After a desperate struggle, Mr. R. succeeded in bringing the lad safely to the shore, and restoring him to his agonized father who was one of the numerous spectators who witnessed the heart thrilling scene.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1839.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES FISHER, Esq., as a Candidate to represent the 10th Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

"Old Rowan" has been received, but we defer the publication for the present.

The Crops.—From every section of the Country from which we have had any information, the crops present a promising appearance. Wheat looks unusually good. In Davidson, and the lower part of Rowan, there is here and there a farmer complaining of the approach of the bug; but notwithstanding, the general appearance gives great hopes for an abundant crop.

In these hard times, when money is scarce and *duns plenty and urgent*, we take great pleasure in congratulating our friends, the *hardy sons of the soil*, on the cheerful prospect before them: may their buoyant hopes be more than realized.

County Court.—This is the week of Rowan County Court, but we are happy to say that neither our civil or criminal dockets, are much crowded. In this respect, from all accounts, they furnish a remarkable contrast with the dockets of Mississippi: There, it would seem, at this time, that law suits are far more abundant than Bank bills,—that is, good Bank bills,—or even cotton: Here, law suits, Bank bills, and cotton, are alike scarce; nor is there much distress among us. There is a great scarcity of money it is true, but not much actual distress;—should Providence bless our part of the country with a good crop next Fall, this community will have no cause to cry out "*hard times.*"

Canada Affairs.—Great excitement prevails on the Canada frontiers: Burning, robbing, and firing into Steam-Boats, are the order of the day. Several American Boats in passing the Canada borders, have been fired into, but as yet no lives lost. Such is the present crisis of affairs that the boats of each only ply to and from, their respective ports and harbors. Commercial matters are nearly at a stand. The assemblage of a British force on the frontier has excited considerable apprehension in the minds of the Officers commanding in that quarter.

We extract from a letter of Maj. Worth, Col. Commandant of the New York station, addressed to His Excellency, the Governor of New York, the following statement of the American force now in service, and ready to march at a moment's warning:

"Major Gen. Scott, commanding the Eastern Division, made it my duty to report to your Excellency on all matters of interest to the State. The force, subject to my orders, consists, on the Champlain frontier, of seven companies of the first regiment of artillery, five with the head quarters at Plattsburgh; two (one of which is mounted,) at Rouse's Point, to look to that point, the village of Champlain, four miles distant, and cover the four roads leading from these two places and intermediate points to the line; on the Ontario and St. Lawrence frontier, the 8th regiment United States infantry, 600 strong, the whole being concentrated at Sackett's Harbor; the line to be guarded by armed steamers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
W. J. WORTH, Col. Commanding."

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MAY DAY.

The ancient pastime of crowning "The Queen of May" was celebrated, on Wednesday evening, in the "shady grove," by the Young Ladies of the Salisbury Female Academy, with great glee, and in a style of beautiful simplicity, worthy of the Month of flowers.—They commenced their sportive ceremonies at the Academy, where a procession was formed, and then, preceded by music, marched to the grove, where previously the throne had been constructed under the several beautiful Elms.

The Queen elect, Miss Mary Fisher, under wreaths of flowers, upheld by her fair maids of honor, was conducted to the throne, which did not sparkle with "diamonds rare," or "North Carolina gold," but which was ornamented, with what was yet more beautiful, with clusters of roses, "enriched from various gardens, culled with care."

The Crown of flowers was then very gracefully placed, "by the fair hand of Miss Elizabeth Paup," on the blushing temple of her rural Majesty, and Miss Martha M. Jones then delivered the Queen a lecture with such a modest air and earnest pathos, as almost to make us forget that the affair was sportive and not serious. The young Ladies then, with united voices, sang several pretty Odes that had been composed for the occasion. After the crowning ceremonies were over, all the visitors, young and old, gay and serious, were bountifully treated with a great variety of cakes, candies, and other dainties; nothing, however, in the way of potations, except from the glass "of water, clear and pure," from the Well hard by.

On the whole, this innocent holiday pastime passed off in the most pleasant manner. It drew the greater part of our Town folks together in social intercourse for a few hours. Even the elder part of the spectators appeared to forget, for a moment, that they were not children, and caught the "light spirit of other days." What is more delightful than for age occasionally to drop the cares of life, and return to the gay scenes and innocent amusements of youth! It brings back the "light of other days" and revives many a green spot on memory's waste. *Life*, like the seasons, has its May, when all is sunshine and flowers; and *life* too, has its December, when the flowers are all dead, and the Spring birds of song are heard no more.

A SPECTATOR.

MAY-DAY ODE, 1839.

To the Young Ladies of the Salisbury Academy:

Hail lovely month of genial show'r!
Of fragrant breeze and op'ning flower!
Hail beauteous, rosy-footed May!
Hail dear and lovely holyday!
Our holyday, from care how free!
How full of mirth and frolic glee!

We love thy bright, blue, sunny sky,
When soars thy woodland choirs on high;
We love thy dew-drop, bright and chaste,
Which gems the crown of our young Queen.
Our holyday, from care how free!
How full of mirth and frolic glee!

We love thy flower embroider'd field,
Whose mingled sweets thy zephyrs yield;
Thy green sward smooth, thy leafy grove,
Thy pebbled crystal brook we love.
Our holyday, from care how free!
How full of mirth and frolic glee!

But there are joys that constant spring
Beneath the School-room's shelt'ring wing,
Where mind, and heart, and soul improve
An image fair, of those above.
We'll ne'er forget the School-room dear,
In weal or woe, or far or near.

For friendship pure, if found on earth,
Within the School-room has its birth;
And friendship pure, on earth is giv'n
To help us fit, for yon bright heav'n.
We'll ne'er forget the School-room dear,
In weal or woe, or far or near.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Written on the occasion of the Festival, which took place on *May-Day*, in the yard of John L. Henderson, Esq., under those beautiful Elm shades; Miss MARY FISHER being crowned the Queen of May.

Come, lovely day of all the year,
To infant minds and hearts most dear:
We hail thee on thy gladsome way,
With joy to crown our Queen of May.

Our joyous hearts, link'd by the cords of love,
Join in the happy scene as those above,
Who, when they see such happiness on earth,
Know that in heaven it has its birth.

Dear MARY, chosen of our throng,
We gladly place thee on our Rural Throne;
Its glories were not bought by bloody war,
Or scenes of desolation wide and far:

But were gained by friendship kind and fair,
And hearts of joy, and love to thee;
We all with one united voice
Did bid thee, lovely Queen, rejoice.

To thee, Young Queen, of holyday,
We give this sportive crown of May.
It is not deck'd with diamonds' light,
But vernal roses, fresh and bright.

Now the last boon we wish our Queen,
With a starry crown may she be seen,
Shining in splendor in the courts above,
Where "love is heaven, and heaven is love."

FLORA.

☞ We have taken the liberty of changing a few words of our young songstress: We hope she will excuse us for the freedom and not let it deter her from singing again.

TWENTIETH OF MAY.

At a meeting held in accordance to previous adjournment, at the Court-House in Charlotte on the 20th ult., when the committee, appointed at a meeting of the citizens held at the above named place on the 9th ult., made the following Report, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

REPORT.

Resolved, That the returning anniversary of the 20th of May, reminds us of the glorious period of the 20th May 1775, when at this very *spot*, the citizens of this County nobly dissolved all *dependence* or connection with the British Crown.

Resolved, That this event, so important at that period, transacted more than a year in advance of the Declaration of Independence by the Congress of the United States, shows the indomitable spirit of liberty, that animated our patriotic predecessors, and the noble manner which they sustained that declaration with their services and blood in a long and desperate strife, entitle their recollection to our deepest gratitude, and our unqualified admiration.

Resolved, That the time has gone by when even the most incredulous doubts the actual occurrence of this event; for not only living witnesses among us have testified to the fact, but the records of the country, presented in the official proclamation of Governor Martin, the last of the royal Governor's, issued 8th August 1775, warns the good citizens against the Resolves of the county of Mecklenburg as subversive of His Majesty's Government.

Resolved, That this event is one of which not only every North Carolinian, but every American should be proud, as tending to elevate the character of a State, which, although modest and unassuming, has never been *backward*, when *liberty* and free *principles* were at stake.

Resolved, That without distinction of party, we will celebrate the coming 20th *of May*, in a manner becoming its patriotic recollections.

Resolved, That Dr. Charles J. Fox, be appointed to read the Declaration of Independence, promulged in Mecklenburg county on the 20th of May, 1775.

Resolved, That James W. Osborne, Esq., be appointed to deliver an Oration on the occasion.

Resolved, That William Alexander, John B. Smith, Dr. Francis M. Ross, Dr. Thomas Harris, William A. Harris, Col. John H. Wheeler, Maj. John F. Irwin, John H. Gibbon, Dr. P. C. Caldwell, James A. Johnston, Joseph H. Wilson, Dr. R. A. Wallace, Dr. James Gilmore, John J. Blackwood, Col. John Sloan, Col. T. I. Grier, Col. Z. Morris, Maj. Charles M'Ginnis, Dr. James G. Porter, John Walker, Esq., Andrew Grier, Esq., Dr. W. A. Ardrey, Robert Wilson, David A. Caldwell, Esq., Col. Samuel Lowrie, Col. Robert Cochran, R. R. Taylor, Dr. William P. Jennings, W. F. Davidson, Charles T. Alexander, Colonel W. Alexander, John M. Morrison, Alexander Robinson, Samuel A. Harris, G. W. Caldwell, be appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, to fix the order of proceeding, and determine all other arrangements, which may be deemed necessary.

Resolved, That all Revolutionary Soldiers and Officers of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, be invited to attend and partake in the celebration.

Resolved, That Maj. Benjamin Morrow, be requested to act as Marshal of the day.

Resolved, That the Volunteer Companies of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, and the Regiment of Cavalry in Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Montgomery, be invited to parade on the occasion.

At a meeting of a majority of the above general Committee of Arrangements appointed by a meeting held on Saturday evening, at the Court-House, col. John H. Wheeler, was called to the chair, and James A. Johnston appointed Secretary—When the following gentlemen were appointed as Committee of arrangements, viz: William Alexander, chairman, John B. Smith, Col. Z. Morris, John F. Irwin, col. T. I. Grier, Dr. J. F. Gilmore, col. Samuel Lowrie, Dr. John H. Gibbon, Andrew Cochran, Dr. F. M. Ross, John M. Morrison, Alexander Robinson, maj. Charles M'Ginnis, John Walker, Esq., Dr. James G. Porter, Dr. William A. Ardrey, Robert Wilson, David A. Caldwell, Esq., Samuel A. Harris, John Sloan.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Toasts: James A. Johnston, Robert Wilson, R. R. Taylor, Dr. William P. Jennings, Dr. F. M. Ross, William A. Harris, Dr. R. A. Wallace, William F. Strange, G. W. Caldwell, William F. Davidson.

On further motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Invitation: Col. John H. Wheeler, Dr. Thomas Harris, John J. Blackwood, col. William J. Alexander, Dr. F. C. Caldwell.

On motion, col. Isaac T. Avery, of Burke, the son of one of the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was chosen President of the day, and General Michael M'Leary, was chosen one of the Vice Presidents.

On further motion, the order of procession will be as follows. The Marshal of the day will form the procession at the Court-House, at 10 o'clock, and march to the Speaker's stand in the following order:

1. Volunteer Companies.
2. Citizens of the County.
3. Citizens of the neighboring Counties.
4. Invited Guests.
5. The Orator of the day, the Reader of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence and the Reverend Clergy.
6. Revolutionary Soldiers.

The merchants are requested to close their doors at 11 o'clock, and all the citizens of the place to suspend business and join the procession.

JOHN H. WHEELER, Ch'n.
JAS. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

On motion, the Charlotte Journal, the Salisbury and Lincolnton papers, are requested to publish the above proceedings.

M. W. ALEXANDER, Ch'n.
F. M. ROSS, Sec.

WIND-HILL, Montgomery co., N. C. }
May 3, 1839. }

MESSRS. EDITORS: Our neighbourhood was visited last evening, by a Tornado from the south-west, by which we have sustained considerable injury. Our fences were thrown down, leaving our crops exposed, the roofs of houses taken off and much timber destroyed. It was attended with some hail, but not sufficient to do material injury to the wheat crop. I have not been able to ascertain the extent of its ravages; but I am led to believe, from the little information I have gained, that its destruction is considerable.

We are sorry to hear, this morning, that Alexander Tolbert, aged about 19 years, was suddenly killed by lightning in the same storm.

This should admonish us to prepare for death: We know not at what hour or minute we may receive the summon to appear before Jehovah. How important, then, the preparation! ELI HARRIS.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I noticed in your paper of the 25th ult., that the Edward Shippen, a boat on the Mississippi river, performed a trip from New Orleans to Louisville, Kentucky, and back in 13 days, and that it performed the trip down the river to New Orleans in 4 days. There is a query suggested in this notice, which, if you please, may be put to the younger of the students of our seminaries.

Query.—What is the average rate of the stream, or what length of time would be required for the power of the engine alone to propel the boat from one point to the other. ROBERT.

[*Editors' Correspondence.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, May 4, 1839.

There is but little of importance in the transactions of the present week. Cotton still keeps up to last week's quotations; corn has been brought here in considerable quantities this week; sales from waggons $1 a 1 10, from store $1 10 a 1 20; bacon 10 a 11; butter 15 a 25; oats 50 a 55; sales leaf tobacco 10; flour is dull, and comes in plenty, $5 50, 6 00 a 6 50.—Back country whiskey has come in very plenty; all the buyers are full—it goes off very dull at 50 cents; sales apple brandy 55 a 60, (scarce.) No change in price of groceries worth notice from our last quotations. Exchange on New York 1 per cent.

We have had a number of country merchants in this week making purchases.

Arrived, April 30th, Henrietta Company boat Benjamin Rush, with full freight Spring goods, &c., for sundry merchants here and in the interior, among which we notice Lash & Co., C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, Bostwick & McKenzie, Wm. Chambers, Joseph Chambers, G. W. Brown, J. F. Phifer, E. D. & H. Austin, Jacob Krider, Michael Brown, T. L. Cowan, Armstrong & Mebane, J. W. Thomas, Lambeth & Hough, Lee & Sanders, Hargrave, Gaither, & Co., R. Marsh, A. B. Marsh, Knight & Webb, J. & W. Horn, Evans & Nettle, J. Sloan, and others.

Owing to the continued dry weather, there is not at the present time sufficient water in the Cape Fear River to enable steam-boats to reach Fayetteville, but the smaller boats come up with ease.

Departed this afternoon, boat Ben Rush, with flour, cotton, cotton yarn, &c. — —.

ITEMS.

It appears that the bounty paid by Massachusetts on the culture of silk has had the desired effect of increasing the product to a great extent.—In 1836 a law was passed authorizing a bounty to be paid, under the provisions of which $85 20 only were expended. On the first of March 1839, $397 99 had been paid for the year immediately preceding, thus showing an increase of nearly four fold. There were paid to a single individual $159 35, and the whole amount of cocoons raised was 760 pounds, the quantity reeled and thrown during the same time was 822 pounds.

The Custom-House, at Vera Cruz, with all its contents, was consumed by fire, on the 7th of April. The loss estimated at $1,500,000; the principal part of which fell on the French and German merchants.

Benjamin Swan died lately at Woodstock, Vermont, in the 76th year of his age. He held the office of county clerk for 43 years without intermission, and was elected State Treasurer for 32 successive years.

The Lake Trade.—The Cleveland Intelligencer of the 23d April, notices the clearance from that port for Buffalo, within the preceding 24 hours, of four vessels laden with 14,333 bushels of wheat and 520 barrels of flour.

Extraordinary Resuscitation.—In Bangor last week, a child five years of age was resuscitated, after lying three quarters of an hour at the bottom of a well with ten feet of water in it.

A French philosopher is said to be now very busily engaged in a series of experiments, respecting the *respiration of vegetables*! His observations, so far as relates to seeds, goes to show that they breathe. Vat next?

Her Majesty's government have entered into a contract for conveying the mails by large and powerful steam vessels, from Liverpool to Halifax, and thence, by branch steamers, to Boston, and in the summer to Quebec.

By a New Orleans Slip of the 22d inst., we learn that a Fire broke out in the Custom-House of Vera Cruz, by which merchandize valued a million of dollars was destroyed.

Warning to Parents.—A child recently came to its death in New Orleans, from the effects of a poisonous substance used in the coloring of candy, which it had eaten to excess.

Marvellous Exhibition.—There is exhibiting in Louisville, a native born child aged 7 years, and weighing *one hundred and fifty five* pounds.

The population of Boston in 1820 was 43,000, in 1830 63,000 in 1835, 78,000 and in 1840 it will probably be double what it was in 1820.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday morning in Strawberry alley. A number of carpenters and brick-layers were engaged in placing the joists for the second floor of two new buildings on the east side of the alley near to Market street. The old wall of the house on the north line had been cut away through half its thickness to receive the joists of the new building. These had been placed but a short time, when the upper part of the old wall fell, and was instantly followed by the new partition wall and joists just inserted, which fell to the celler, burying in the ruins the persons engaged on the new joists. Isaac Coombas and John Dye were killed; Amos Packer and Mark Balderson were carried to the Hospital, very dangerously injured; and Jacob Prince, Benjamin Keyser, Martin Baldwin, John Pearce, Caleb Lamberson, and Edward Boyd, slightly wounded.—*Poulson's Adver.*

Patant Corn Planter.—It is stated in the Norfolk Herald of Monday, that a very ingenious and yet simple contrivance for planting corn, has been invented and patented by a Mr. J. M. Forest, of Princess Ann county, Va. It is represented to be in the form of a plough, and as the furrow is laid off by the share, the grains are dropped with it through an aperture in a round, revolving box, containing the corn. A couple of hoes, attached to the machine, throw the earth from both sides of the furrow, and cover the seed corn thus strewn, to a proper depth. The machine is one which effects a great saving of labor, and is said to perform its *allotted task* with mathematical precision and certainty.

A Relic of Antiquity.—Mr. R. S. Prescott, of this city, in ploughing up a field, in what is called the Yorkshire Quarter, a few rods from the Derby Turnpike, a few days since, turned up from a deep furrow, an ancient silver coin, of about the size of a half dollar, which, on being cleansed, was found to be in good preservation. It is covered with Hebrew characters, (as we are informed, not having seen it,) and bears the date of 1197—consequently must have been coined upwards of 640 years ago. It is a mystery how it came there, as the land is in the suburbs of the town, was never built upon, and for many years was not cultivated. We hope some learned antiquarian will give us a correct description of it.—*New Haven Herald.*

Late and important from Peru.—Letters from Callao to February 1st, brought by the supercargo of the brig Ocean, which arrived at Mazatlan (Mexico) 20th March, bring intelligence that a battle had been fought near Lima, between the Chilian and Peruvian armies, each 6,000 strong, resulting in the loss of 1,500 killed and wounded on each side, and the defeat of the Peruvians under Santa Cruz. The Castles of Callao still held out for Santa Cruz. The Peruvians had issued letters of marque, but all the cruisers they had sent out, had been taken by the Chilians.

Fatal Rencounter.—The Natchitoches Herald, says: "A fatal rencounter occurred near Cloutierville a few days since between Breville Perot, and a working man named Sam. The latter in a vaunting manner drew a pistol and challenged any person who dared to fight with him. Perot accepted it, and advanced within about three paces of the other, pistol in hand. They fired together; Perot was shot through the heart; dying instantly. The other received the ball in his abdomen, of which wound he survived only a few days.

Remarkable Suicide.—Mr. Henry B. Bolt, of Norfolk co., Va., committed suicide some days ago, by cutting his throat with a razor in a most shocking manner. He had previously made his will, and left his whole estate, estimated at $20,000, to his wife, to whom he had been united about three months! He survived two days, during which he retained his senses and conversed rationally. He assigned no cause for the rash act, but said he believed that he committed it while in a state of mental derangement.

The Greensborough Patriot expresses a wish that the newspapers on both sides would eschew party nick-names. We thought the Patriot had more of the milk of human kindness in its nature than to deprive even its opponents of the only strong points in their paragraphs. Relinquish nick-names, indeed! it would never do, sir, as a late paper now before us makes manifest. Rob its editorials of these, and there would not remain even a skeleton.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Burning Mine.—The Pottsville (Pa.) Emporium of Saturday last says—"We regret to state that the Jugular Vein in Broad mountain, to which we referred some weeks ago, is still on fire, and from personal observation we should presume that the pillars of coal which are left to prop the mines are on fire. The late rains only added fresh fuel, and there is no telling when or where it may end."

Bones, Muscles, Ects.—Perhaps every one has not plunged deep enough into the ocean of anatomical science to know that there are two hundred and forty bones, four hundred muscles and tendons, one hundred nerves, one hundred cartilages and ligaments, and nine kinds of articulations of joinings, in the mechanical structure of the "fearfully and wonderfully made" *house he lives in!*

Deafness.—The vapor of acetous ether has been recently discovered by Kramer, a German artist, to be a most effectual remedy for a species of this distressing malady hitherto considered incurable. We perceive by the last number of Dunglison's Medical Intelligencer, that it has been recently employed by Dr. Bolton of this city with remarkable success.—*Richmond Whig.*

Steamboat Collision.—The Natchez Free Trader of the 22d April says—"The steamer George Collier was run into on the night of the 18th inst. by steamer Emperor, 25 miles below Memphis.—The Collier was materially injured, having all the lar-board deck, a part of the wheel house, and nearly all the cabin promenade carried away.

Specimens of lead ore, apparently very rich, have been discovered in Hellam Township, about midway on the Turnpike road between York and Wrightsville, Pennsylvania. The same quarry has produced very numerous specimens of Iceland Spar of great beauty.

A New Orleans paper states that the British frigate Vestal, was spoken on the 17th ult. within two days sail of Belize, bound to Jamaica, with $2,000,000 of specie on board, intended for the payment of the emancipation debt.

Gold Mine.—We understand that a Gold Mine has just been discovered on the lands of Mr. *James Yeargan*, in this County, in the New Light Settlement, about 20 miles North of Raleigh.—*Ral Reg.*

William Wilkins was elected, on Monday, the 30th ult., Clerk of the County Court, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the recent death of Col. T. P. Bickett.—*Ruth. Gazette.*

John J. Herndon was on Saturday last, appointed Clerk & Master in Equity, to supply the vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of George W. Logan.—*Ib.*

Hon. Bedford Brown is to deliver the *Address* before the literary societies at Chapel Hill, in June

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County on the 28th of April, by John Shaver, Esq., Mr. ABRAHAM HILL to Miss LYDIA MORGAN.

In this County, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. James D. Hall, Mr. WILLIAM H. KINCADE, to Miss ELEANOR BLACKWELL.

In this County, on Tuesday the 7th inst, by the Rev. A. Y. Lockridge, Mr. DAVID R. BRADSHAW, to Miss MARGARET MILLER.

In Davidson county, on Sunday 23d., Mr. BENJAMIN MAY to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. George Harris.

On Thursday the 25th of April, by Peter Riley, Esq., Mr. EMANUEL RICHARD, to Miss BATHSHEBA SULLIVAN, daughter of Daniel Sullivan, Esq.

In this County, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. M. Lontz, Mr. JOHN HILEMAN, of Cabarrus, to Miss MARGARET EDDLEMAN, of Rowan.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 3d inst., Mrs. H. WISEMAN, consort of Mr. Jesse P. Wiseman. Aged 23 years.

In this County, on the 19th ult, Mr. DANIEL W. SHUFORD, in the 64th year of his age

In Stokes County on the 13th March last, Mr. MARTHA P. JONES, widow of the late George O. Jones, dec'd., daughter of Dr. Andrew Bowman, of Germanton.—*Communicated.*

Town Ordinance.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, this the 6th day of May, 1839, the following Tax was laid on property subject to Corporation Tax, to wit:

On every $100 worth of real estate,	30 cts.
On every white Pole, - -	$1 50
On every black, do. - -	1 00
On every Cellar-Door in the street,	4 00
On every Dog, - - -	1 00
On every Slut, - - -	5 00

Published by order of the Board.
E. R. BIRCKHEAD, Clerk.
Salisbury, May 9, 1839. tf

Salisbury Race Course.

WE take pleasure in informing the Sportsmen of the Turf, that the Course has been fitted up in good style, and the Track is in first-rate order; and the purses, advertised will be run for, certain, on the days specified. Also, that stables and litter will be furnished to gentlemen who have Race Horses, gratis.

R. W. LONG, Proprietor.
Salisbury, May 9, 1839. tf

WANTED. A young man of good moral character, and some experience, to engage as a partner in the Mercantile business in the country. The stand is a good one; the situation healthy, and society good.

Apply to Dr. B. Austin, Salisbury, N. C. [47:tf.

Wanted, Immediately—One or two Journeymen Tailors, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. None but those who have a good knowledge of their business and of steady habits, need apply. HORACE H. BEARD.
Salisbury, May 9, 1839. tf

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 26th of April, an indented apprentice by the name of EZEKIEL SEAGRAVE: said boy is about 14 years old, has light hair, fair skin, stutters when spoken to in haste, tells lies, &c. He has been harboured about the plantation of Henry Keller, Esq., for some time, by a certain Mathias Cook, Jr., and probably some others. I will give one cent for his delivery to me, or two dols. for his confinement in Mocksville Jail, if taken by any person than the said Mathias Cook. I will enforce the law against any person harbouring or employing said boy. GEORGE WILLSON.
Davie co., N. C., May 9, 1839. 3t

SALISBURY RACES.

THE RACES over the Salisbury Course, will commence on *Tuesday the 21st of May*, and continue four days.

First Day.—Sweepstake for three year old colts and and fillies, mile heats—entrance $50, half forfeit. To be kept open until evening before the race.

Second Day.—Association Purse, $150—mile heats—free for any thing.

Third Day.—Association Purse, $200—two mile heats,—free for any thing, except the winner on the preceding day.

Fourth Day.—Purse, $100, added to the entrance and gate money of the week—mile heats—handicap—free for any thing.

Entrance on each of the purse days will be 10 per cent ou the amount in stake; which, it is believed, will be more in each case than above stated, but by no means less. The track will be put in good condition, and the Association promises the strictest attention to order.

BY THE MANAGERS.
April 4, 1839. tf

Notice.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, living 3 miles North-west of Salisbury, two Horses; one, a large black, near or about 16 hands high, six or seven years old, has some white on one of his hind feet, a small lump on his back. The other a sorrel, 3 years old, some white on one of his hind feet, a long tail, no other marks recollected, except the marks of the gear.

Said Horses are making their way west; they passed Mr. Vond's, in Iredell County, on the 18th inst. Any person taking up said Horses, or bringing them to, or writing to the Subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded. JEHU FOSTER.
Rowan County, N. C., April 25, 1839. tf

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

DOCT. T. J. FOWLER,
(Surgeon Dentist)

WILL be absent from Salisbury for a few weeks, persons from the Country desiring to have operations performed on their Teeth, will be attended to immediately on his return, by leaving their names at the Mansion Hotel.
February 14, 1839. 74—tf

Goelicke's Sanative.

THE Subscriber having received an Agency to sell the above Medicine, and also, the Medicine, now offers it for sale at the stated prices.

JOSEPH HAINES.
Fulton, March 28, 1839. tf

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.
Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

LANDS:

Tract, No 1—Containing 888 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—Containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—Containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick Creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—Containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp
" 6—Containing 697, lying on Lick Creek.
" 7—Containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swmap.
" 8—Containing 600, lying on Lick Creek
" 9—Containing 601, lying on Lick Creek.
" 10—Containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick Creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—Containing, 1,353, lying on Lick Creek.
" 12—Containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob Creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1839.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.

Brick Masonry.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.
Davidson. April 18, 1839. tf

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pitsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.
Feb. 12, 1839. tf
N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the

Stone Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and *Door-sills, Door-steps* and *Tomb-stones*, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.— Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
August 24, 1838. tf

CRESS & BOGER,

HAVE just received and for sale,
2 hhds. good Sugar,
10 doz. Grass Scythes.
2 doz. finished Rifle Barrels,
3,000 lb. Spun Cotton, Salem Factory.
Het-Anker Bolting Cloths and Screen-wire
Salisbury, April 18, 44. tf

Salem Female Academy.

THIS IS TO GIVE

NOTICE, that the annual examination of the pupils of this Institution will not be public as heretofore.

By order of the
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Salem, Stokes Co, N. C., April 18, 1839. 6t

Goelicke's Matchless Sanative.

A QUANTITY of the above valuable Medicine on hand, and for sale at the Post-Office at County Line, Davie County, N. C.,

By JOHN LUNN, Agent
32:6m.

NOTICE.—3 GROSS

Of blue Paste-Board, 21 reams of Wrapping Paper, and two reams good, ruled Cap paper, left for sale
May 2, 1839. AT THIS OFFICE.

PRINTING, PRINTING.

FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL JOB PRINTING,
—gold, silver & copper Bronzing,—
Neatly done at THIS OFFICE.

Attention! Officers 64th Regiment.

Head-Quarters, }
Salisbury, May 2, 1839. }

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 18th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with side arms for drill.

By order of R. W. LONG, Col. Comd't.
J. M. Brown, Adjutant. [May 2, 1839.—3t

Spring Fashions.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS, the

Spring Fashions for 1839,

by the Subscriber, who is prepared to cut and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despath.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS,

HAVING located himself in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens, and those of the surrounding country. His office is at Col. Long's Hotel, where he may be found at all times except when on professional duties.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers have just received at their store, in Milledgeville, N. C., a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Glass, Crockery, and Tin Ware,

All of which will be sold low for cash, or underwritten paper. BURRAGE & LOFLIN.
Milledgeville, Montgomery County, }
April 11, 1839. } tf

TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE,

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest fashions* from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS
AND
Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.
Concord, Nov. 20, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

65 Bags Coffee,
14 Hhds. Sugar,
100 Kegs White Lead,
30 do. Nails,
500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
10 Pair Smith's Bellows,
6 do. Vices,
10 do. Anvils,
10 Pair Elliptic Springs,
100 Reams plain and ruled paper,
1 Ceroon Indigo,
50 lbs. Turkey red yarn,
6 Pair Het Anchor Bolting Cloths.
Also, 30 Hhds. Molasses,
50 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Superfine Flour,
2,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
by J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

J. LEE, M. D., SURGEON DENTIST, of Camden, S. C., offers his Professional services to the citizens of Salisbury. He may be found at Col. Long's Hotel, for a few days yet to come.

He is prepared to perform any and every Dental Operation that may be required.

Natural or Mineral Teeth

will be set on Gold Plate or pivoted on the old stump if sufficiently strong to bear the operation.

TEETH stopped with gold and warranted not to decay any more in the part stopped. Teeth and roots of Teeth extracted, and irregularities remedied.

☞ Examinations made without charge.
☞ Materials and work in all cases warranted.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving at their old Stand, at Stirewalt's Mill, in Cabarrus, a new and fresh supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

The following articles are among the latest arrivals:
1,700 lbs. of Sugar,
1,600 do. Coffee,
3 hhds. Molasses,
50 bushels Salt,

Wines, Cogniac Brandy, Dye Stuffs, Powder, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on Time. JACOB WINECOFF & CO.
May 1st. 1839. 29:1y

MORE PHYSIC.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER,

have just received a LARGE and FRESH supply of

Drugs,	*Medecines,*	*Paints,*
Dye-Stuffs,	*Oils,*	*Brushes,*
Cigars,	*Tobacco,*	*Snuff,*

Lemon Syrup,

Patent Medecines, Spirits of Turpentine, fresh Rice,

Swaim's and Houck's Panacea,

Starch, Soaps, Candles, Glass-Ware, Perfumes, &c.

—ALSO,—

various kinds of Wines, and Spirits for Medical purposes;—all of which will be sold low for *cash*, or on *time to punctual customers.*
Salisbury, May 2, 1839. 32:tf

POETIC RECESS.

The beautiful lines which we subjoin were composed by MARGARET MILLER DAVIDSON, in her 12th year, and who died at Plattsburgh, N. Y., the 22d of November, 1832, in the sixteenth year of her age.

INVOCATION TO SPRING.

Bend down from thy chariot, oh! beautiful Spring;
Unfold, like a standard, thy radiant wing,
And beauty and joy in the rosy path bring!
We long for thy coming, sweet goddess of love!
We watch for thy smiles in the pure sky above!
And we sigh for the hour when the wood birds shall sing.
And nature shall welcome thee, beautiful Spring!
How the lone heart will bound, when thy presence draws near,
As if borne from this world to some lovelier sphere!
How the fled soul, to meet thee, in rapture shall rise,
When thy first blush has tainted the earth and the skies—
Oh! send thy soft breath on the icy-bound stream!
'Twill vanish—'twill melt like the forms in a dream—
Released from the chain, like a child in its glee,
'Twill flow on, unbounded, unfettered and free!
'Twill leap on in joy, like a bird on the wing,
And hail thy sweet music, oh! beautiful Spring!
But tread with thy foot, on the snow-covered plain,
And verdure and beauty shall smile in thy train!
But whisper one word with thy seraph-like voice,
And nature and earth shall rejoice! shall rejoice!
Oh, Spring! lovely goddess! what form can compare
With thine, so resplendent, so glowing, so fair!
What sun-beam so bright as thine own smiling eye,
From whose glance the dark spirit of winter doth fly.
A garland of roses is twined round thy brow—
Thy cheek, with the pale blush of evening, doth glow—
A mantle of green o'er thy soft form is spread,
And the light-winged zephyrs play round thy head.
Oh! could I but mount on the eagle's dark wing,
And rest ever beside thee, Spring! beautiful Spring!
While the thought of thy beauty inspireth my brain,
I shrink from the terror of cold winter's reign—
Methinks I behold thee—I hear thy soft voice—
And in fulness of heart, I rejoice! I rejoice!
But the cold wind is moaning, the drear snow doth fall,
And nought but the shrieking blast echoes my call,
Oh! heed the frail offering an infant can bring!
Oh! grant my petition, Spring! beautiful Spring!

New York, 1838. M. M. D.

WOMAN.

Ye are stars of the night—ye are gems of the morn,
Ye are dew drops, whose lustre illumines the thorn;
And rayless that night is, that morning unblest,
When no beam in your eye lights up peace in the breast;
And the sharp thorn of sorrow sinks deep in the heart,
Till the sweet lip of woman assuages the smart.
'Tis her's o'er the couch of misfortune to bend,
In fondness a lover, in firmness a friend;
And prosperity's hour, be it ever coniest,
From woman receives both refinement and zest;
And adorn'd by the bays, or enwreath'd with the willow,
Her smile is our meed, and her bosom our pillow.

VARIETY.

Matrimonial Balance.—Not long since a reverend Clergyman in Vermont, being apprehensive that the accumulated weight of snow upon the roof of his barn might do some damage, was resolved to prevent it, by seasonably shovelling it off. He therefore ascended to it, having first, for fear the snow might all slide off at once, and himself with it, fastened to his waist one end of a rope, and given the other to his wife. He went to work, but fearing still for his safety. "My dear," said he, "tie the rope round your waist." No sooner had she done this than off went the snow, poor minister and all, and up went his wife. Thus on one side of the barn the astonished and confounded clergyman hung, but on the other side hung his wife, high and dry, in majesty sublime, dangling and dangling at the end of the rope. At that moment, however, a gentleman, luckily passing by, delivered them from their perilous situations.

Cause of a Quarrel.—"I wish I owned all the pasture land in the world," said Bob. "Well, I wish I owned all the cattle in the world," said Ned. "How could you feed them?" asked Bob. "I'd turn them in your pasture," replied Ned. "No you wouldn't." "Yes I would." "No you *wouldn't*." "Yes I *would*." "No you *wouldn't*." "Yes I *would*." "You *shan't*." "I *shall*." And then came the fisticuffs—and O! how they did fight!—*Manhattan (O.) Advertiser.*

An amusing incident is given in the Natchez Free Trader, as accompanying the catastrophe of one steamboat running into another. The impression of the officer of each boat was that his boat would go down, and they called each to the other, right lustily for relief. The passengerss too, conceiving there was no safety in remaining upon the boat on which they then were, immediately changed places, and after five minutes of confusion, those of each found themselves in the undisturbed possession of the deck of the other. By this time the dust had cleared away a little, and it was found that nothing serious had occurred to either boat.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Parallel of the Sexes.—Man is strong—Woman is beautiful. Man is daring and confident—Woman is diffident and unassuming. Man is great in action—Woman at home. Man talks to convince—Woman to persuade and please. Man has a rugged heart—Woman relieves it. Man has science—Woman taste. Man has judgement—Woman sensibility. Man is a being of justice—Woman of mercy.

Absence of Mind—The last and best case of this wonder of wonders which has lately came under our notice, is the following from the N. O. Times:

"A grocer, in pouring some liquor from one barrel into another, clapped the tunnel to his mouth, and did'nt discover his mistake until his clerk attempted to bung him up."

"Worms are said, in some instances, to attack the Morus Multicaulis."

Very true; we saw about Thirty Thousand Silk "Worms" attacking the Morus Multicaulis a day or two since at our friend H's.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Come on!—Who's afraid?—The editor of the Darien (Ga.) Herald makes the following loud call to his neighbors to turn out and fight the Indians:

"Hannibal passed the Alps—Cæsar crossed the Rubicon—Napolean forced the gates of Lodi—and why not the farmers and merchants of Darien cover themselves with glory by wallowing in the bogs of the Okefenokee!"

Wading up to one's neck in mud and getting covered with glory! Oh! hush!—*Picayune.*

Business Stand.—A Frenchman being about to remove his shop, his landlord inquired the reason; stating at the same time, that it was considered a very good stand for business. The Frenchman replied, with a shrug of the shoulder, "Oh yes he's very good stand for de business; by gar me stand all day, for nobody come to make me move!"

The Healing Springs.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he is now enlarging his Establishment at the

Healing Springs,

in Davidson County, and making various improvements for the better accommodation of all who may call on him during the ensuing Season. He intends to open his house on the first of July, and will spare no pains to render his customers easy and comfortable. He will have more rooms than during the last Summer, they will be better fitted up, and his table shall be abundantly supplied with the best the county affords.

The Healing Springs of Davidson, are known to be as fine CALYBEATE water as ever flowed out of the earth. They have long been celebrated for the healing and invigorating effects of the water. Hundreds of invalids who have visited them, can bear testimony to their HEALTH-RESTORING QUALITIES.

These Springs are situate four miles East of the Yadkin River, in the midst of the mountains where the air is cool, pure, and refreshing. They are distant from Salisbury about 18 miles, and from Lexington about 15 miles:—good roads leading from each place.

The Subscriber flatters himself that those who may honor him with their company next Summer, when they leave shall have no cause to be dissatified either with the waters, or with himself. His charges shall, in all cases, be moderate. WILLIAM HARRIS.

April 18, 1839.

We have always esteemed the "*Healing Springs*" of Davidson to be very fine Calybeate water. They have been celebrated for many years for their strengthening, and invigorating qualities. These Springs are located in the midst of a range of considerable mountains, where the air is pure and pleasant. We are glad to see that Mr. Harris is fitting up the Establishment for the accommodation of visitors, and we hope he will receive the encouragement which the waters, and his attentions so well deserve.

CH'S. FISHER, JNO. L. HENDERSON,
JAS. R. DODGE, R. MACNAMARA,
R. W. LONG, JUNIUS SNEED,
J. McCLELLAND, SAM'L. HARGRAVE.

April 18, 1839. tf

LATH,

GRANSIRED by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE,

The Champion of America,—Winner

OF THE GREAT MATCH RACE,

The North against the South,

$20,000 A SIDE.

THE thorough-bred horse, LATH, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his first Season at Salisbury and Concord, (dividing his time equally,) commencing on the 15th March, and terminating on the 15th of July.

TERMS.—$20, if paid within the season, otherwise $25 will be charged; $30 to insure, the money to be paid so soon as it is ascertained the Mare is in foal, or the *property changes owners*, and 50 cents to the Groom.

Mares sent from a distance, will be well attended to, and fed with grain at 30 cents per day. A good lot will be furnished those that wish it, gratis; but, in no instance will I be responsible for accidents or escapes.

R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, April 25, 1839.

PEDIGREE:

I CERTIFY, that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foalded in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam, Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his grandam, Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Colonel Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford, out of the imported mare Anvillina; Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hæphestion, out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hæphestion was got by the imported Buzzard, out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.

LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inches high, with good bone and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly, Daisy, and Captain Spann's colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit.—Two weeks afterwards, he won the Jockey-Club purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite, and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston, he was beaten by Clod-Hopper for the Jockey-Club purse, 3 mile heats; being very much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.—At 4 years old, he won the Jockey-Club purse, 4 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella, at 3 heats, losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judge's stand, and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the Turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood, he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good.—His colour, form, and action, speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

W. HAMPTON.

Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class, not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his Certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood;—not to be surpassed by any horse imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise Lath, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he is so well attested. But will remark, that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock, both sire, grandsire, dam, and grandam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin, made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grandsire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, $30,000 aside, in 7 min. and 37 sec.; which he won with considerable eclat, and which gained him the memorable name of the Champion of the North; his dam, was sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned both in England and America. The grandam of Lath, Old Lottery, bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in Lath two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as very rarely occurs in this section of country. R. W. L.

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

The following is an extract from a forthcoming work of Dr. Peters, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills."

"HEALTH, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three prime objects of life. The two former are only sought as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for wealth as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit without the possession of health. Without bodily vigor and strength, neither the physical nor the mental—neither the inner nor the outward man is capable of any achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment.—*Mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a sound body—is the *sine qua non*—the absolute requisite—for any efficient effort in the attainment of human ends.—The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, then is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and he turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—nay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's appetite.

"Please give me," said a hungry wretch, to a wealthy, feeble man—"Please give me sixpence to buy me a morsel of food; I am almost starved!"

"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," said the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar.

Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment of life!

But whereto, methinks I hear the reader ask, subserves this homily on so plain and hacknied a subject? Do we not all know the value of health? Do we not all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not employ the means to attain and preserve it? Do we not lay out money—do we not fee physicians—do we not follow their advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions?

True—most true—gentle reader, thou dost all things, we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physic is it requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not all ways employ the most judicious means to attain health.

Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of some people who are always dosing themselves with physic, and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all.

Do you know the reason?

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately—that is to my for two or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. I take Dr. Peters's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I used in paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, besides saving a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing an enormous quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. Peters?

"And have you ever taken his medicine?"

"I have; I were a blockhead else."

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, who undertake to mend and regulate the human machine, without so much as knowing of what parts it consists, and how they are put together. They say he understands anatomy and physiology, I think you call them; and is as familiar with botany and chemistry as I am with the road to mi!!."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no empiric. He does not undertake what he does not understand.—He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has devoted himself to the study of the human frame, and the diseases to which it is subject, and now he is applying his acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity.

He does not put forth the absurd claim so often advanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—namely, that of curing all diseases with a single prescription! Such a pretence he would deem about as difficult to swallow, as to take the nostrums of those who put it forth. There is no such medicine. There is not, and never was, a panacea for all diseases. The VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS pretend to no such miracle. But what is infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake. They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and the *prima via* which they make to the ear and eye.

And that indeed is no slight recommendation. Nor are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted few nor far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many, distressing and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, are owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fever, which almost shakes asunder life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without asundering soul and body as he takes his leave.

Conversant from his previous practice, with disease, in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the Bile, Dr. Peters was first led to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should should relieve the aching and dizzy head, and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect.

For this purpose he prepared, with much care and a just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipse dixit of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither—although it is said in the sacred volume that "by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only! "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be slightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of those whose experience is the best of the truth they assert. Dr. Peters has thrown together in the following pages, a few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from every quarter when his pills have come into use. They are left to speak for themselves. They are the words of those who "speak what they do know, and testify what they have seen and experienced."

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills, they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington by J. P. Mabry; and in Charlotte by Williams & Boyd, of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale prices.

August 30, 1838. 1y

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

wishes to employ five or six good, respectable families of girls to work in their Factory as Spinners, Weavers, &c. None but those of *good character* need apply. Application to be made to J. G. CAIRNS, Agent.

Lexington, March 28, 1839. tf

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

A CONTRAST.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I discovered the precious object I was in search of—*health*. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367, Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they have obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and *solely vegetable*, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers.—This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, regenerating every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the digestive secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through which the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills, for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He, however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

Directions For Use.—The Proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease.—The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require: those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and then continue to keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table-spoons full of water, may be given an infant in the following doses—a tea-spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will always fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females: and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these Bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results.—For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of Mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleureux, &c.—All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c., should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also, take a table-spoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or feebled constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

☞ A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

The above Medicines may be had of Messrs. Cress & Boger, in this Town, who are Aengts for the same.

Salisbury, March 28, 1839. 6m

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER.

For Vol. VII. Prices still more reduced for punctual or advanced payments.

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EDMUND RUFFIN,
Editor and Proprietor, Petersburg, Va.

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April 24th, 1839. tf

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